

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**Ben. J. Monroe,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, and  
General Land Agent,  
LEAVENWORTH CITY, KANSAS.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts of the Ter-  
ritory and in the Courts of the State of Kansas,  
and in the Supreme Court of the United States.  
Office on South Delaware street, between Second  
and Third. oct4 w&t-wtf

**Dr. John L. Phythian,**  
HAVING returned to Frankfort, offers his profes-  
sional services to the people of the town and  
adjoining country.  
Office on St. Clair street, next door to the Yeo-  
man Office. oct4 w&t-wtf

**A. J. JAMES,**  
Attorney and Counselor at Law,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
Office on St. Clair street, near the Branch  
Bank of Kentucky. feb26 w&t-wtf

**JAMES P. METCALFE,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals, Office  
on St. Clair street, over Dr. Need & Hods-  
man's. feb26 w&t-wtf

**G. W. CRADDOCK** ..... **CHARLES F. CRADDOCK**  
**CRADDOCK & CRADDOCK,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, next door south of the  
Branch Bank of Kentucky.  
Will practice law in partnership in all the Courts  
held in the city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit  
Courts of the adjoining counties. Jan4 w&t-wtf

**T. N. & D. W. LINDSEY,**  
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
WILL practice law in all the Courts in Frank-  
fort and in the adjoining counties. Office on St.  
Clair street, four doors from the bridge.  
dec4 w&t-wtf

**JOHN A. MONROE,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the  
Franklin Circuit Court, and all other State  
Courts held in Frankfort, and will attend to the col-  
lection of debts for non-residents in any part of  
the State.  
He will as Commissioner of Deeds, take the acknowl-  
edgements of deeds, and other writing to be used or  
recorded in this State; and as Commissioner under  
the act of Congress, attend to the taking of deposi-  
tions, affidavits, etc.  
Office, "Old Bank," opposite Mansion House.  
nov15 ft.

**P. U. MAJOR,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT KY.  
OFFICE on St. Clair street, near the Court House.  
Will practice in the Circuit courts of the 8th Ju-  
dicial District, Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and  
all other courts held in Frankfort.

**S. D. MORRIS,**  
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
PRACTICES in all the courts held in Frankfort,  
and in the adjoining counties. He will attend  
particularly to the collection of debts in any part of  
the State. All business confided to him will meet  
with prompt attention.  
Office on St. Clair street in the new building  
next door to the Branch Bank of Kentucky, over G.  
W. Craddock's office. mar7 wtf

**JOHN M. HARLAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
Frankfort, Ky.  
Office on St. Clair st., with James Harlan.

**JOHN RODMAN,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
ST. CLAIR STREET,  
Two doors North of the Court-house.  
'53 vt Frankfort, Ky.

**CAPITAL HOTEL,**  
**R. C. STEELE, Proprietor,**  
Frankfort, Ky.  
May 22, 1858-19

**H. WHITTINGHAM,**  
Newspaper and Periodical Agent,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
CONTINUES to furnish American and Foreign  
Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quarters, on the best  
terms. Advance Sheets received from twenty-four  
Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete  
sets. nov27 w&t-wtf

**E. A. W. ROBERTS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW,  
FRANKFORT, KY.  
WILL practice in the Franklin Circuit Court, and  
in the courts of the adjoining counties.  
Office east side of St. Clair street, next door to  
Mr. Harlan's office. mar19 ft.

**B. F. DINKIE,**  
BEGS to inform his friends, and citizens of Frank-  
fort and surrounding country, generally, that  
he is prepared to execute all descriptions of Work,  
Signs, and Fancy Painting, in the best style, and at  
moderate terms.  
Jobs attended to in town and country, and satisfac-  
tion warranted in all cases. Orders left at the hard-  
ware store of Mr. John Hall, next door to the Farm-  
er's Bank, will receive the most prompt attention.  
jan1 w&t-wtf

**JOHN M. McALLA,**  
Attorney at Law, and General Agent,  
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.  
WILL attend particularly to SUSPENDED and  
RECEIVED CLAIMS—where loss upon the  
want of official records. sep6 w&t-wtf

**ALE and BEER!**  
**LEXINGTON BREWERY!!**  
THE undersigned, returning his thanks for the lib-  
eral patronage bestowed upon him heretofore,  
begs leave to inform his customers, and the public in  
general, that having considerably enlarged his estab-  
lishment, and furnished the same with all the most  
improved machinery, apparatus, &c., he is  
now prepared to furnish a superior article of  
Ale, Beer, Lager Beer, &c.  
Dietitians can be furnished at all times with prime  
Barley, Malt, and Hops.  
At the same time he takes pleasure in stating that  
Messrs. F. H. F. & K. H. have accepted the sole  
agency for the sale of his Ale and Beer for all the  
middle and western parts of the State, and he  
will always have on hand and for sale a  
sufficient stock of the same at manufacturer's  
prices, freight added.  
All orders entrusted to the same will be filled with  
promptness and dispatch. nov18 w&t-wtf

**D. F. WOLF,**

**C. W. SULLIVAN,**  
TAILOR.  
SHOP on St. Clair street, 2 doors south of James  
S. Harlan's law office.  
Making, repairing, and renovating coats to  
order. m3 w&t-wtf

**EGBERT & WRIGHT,**  
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS  
IN all the late and fashionable styles, Gilding,  
Varnishing, and Polishing; Gilding, Zinc, pri-  
ent and Grecian Painting; Glazing and Paper Hang-  
ing. All work done in the best manner and at the  
most reasonable terms. All orders promptly attend-  
ed to. Shop on Main street, Frankfort, Ky.  
mar24 w&t-wtf

**EDGAR KEENON** ..... **JNO. N. CRUTCHER**  
DEALERS IN  
**Books & Stationery,**  
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES,  
STRAW GOODS,  
Umbrellas, Notions, &c., &c.  
jan1 w&t-wtf Main street, Frankfort, Ky.

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**NEW MUSIC HOUSE!**  
**WM. MCARRELL,**  
MUSIC PUBLISHER  
AND DEALER IN  
PIANOS, MELODEONS  
BOUND AND SHEET MUSIC,  
Musical Instruments and Musical Merchandise  
Generally,  
No. 474 JEFFERSON STREET,  
NORTH SIDE, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
HAVING JUST OPENED A NEW  
MUSIC HOUSE in this city, I beg  
leave to call the attention of my friends  
and the public generally to my stock,  
which is ENTIRELY NEW and has been selected  
with great care. It shall be my aim to keep constantly  
on hand  
The very Best and Latest Publications  
And a fine assortment of  
SUPERIOR PIANOS, MELODEONS, GUI-  
TARS, VIOLINS, STRINGS, &c., &c.  
Printed Catalogues forwarded on application.  
Music sent to any part of the country, post  
paid, on receipt of the market price.  
Those in want of new and good Music or Instru-  
ments will do well to give me a call, as I am deter-  
mined to sell on the best terms.  
**WM. MCARRELL,**  
474 Jefferson street.  
N. B. The friends and acquaintances of Mr. J. H. H.  
WILLX will always find him at 474 Jefferson street,  
where he will be happy to fill their orders.  
sep22 w&t-wtf

**M. B. SWAIN,**  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S  
FURNISHING GOODS,  
No. 4 Masonic Building,  
Louisville, Ky.  
NATHANIEL WOLFE, S. N. HODGES,  
OF LOUISVILLE, LATE OF FRANKFORT.

**WOLFE & HODGES,**  
ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS  
AT LAW,  
AND  
COLLECTING AGENTS,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Office on Centre Street, opposite the Court-House.  
oct18 w&t-wtf

**Wooden Ware Store.**  
THE subscriber has established at Louisville a  
WHOLESALE STORE for the sale of all the  
varieties of  
**WOODEN WARE,**  
that now enter so largely into daily consumption.  
His stock of Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Brooms, Hand  
Whisks, Cider Cans, Wash-Boards, Clothes-  
Lines, Measures, Sieves, Mops, Baskets, Matches,  
Blacking, Barrel-Covers, Covered Flour Buckets,  
Fine Cedar Ware, Broom Corn, Twines and Cords  
of all kinds, Brushes, of all kinds, Wooden Bowls,  
Demijohns, Willow Ware, Rolling Pins, Wrapping  
Paper, Ax Handles, Mule and Horse Harness, Clothes  
Hampers, Cedar Chests, Toy Carts, &c., is large,  
and extensive in variety, and is sold as low as in Cin-  
cinnati or St. Louis. A large part of the articles are  
made under his own supervision; and his stock is  
fresh, clean, and in saleable condition. He hopes to  
receive a share of the Country Trade.  
**J. H. RUSSELL,**  
500 Main st., between Third and Fourth,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
oct1 w&t-wtf

**W. S. KNOTT** ..... **T. A. HARROW**  
**NATIONAL HOTEL,**  
Corner Fourth and Main Streets,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
**KNOTT & HARROW,**  
PROPRIETORS.  
oct1 w&t-wtf

**C. T. MERRIMAN'S**  
CLOAK & SHAWL HOUSE  
MORE NEW GOODS!  
RECEIVED by Saturday's Express, a large  
stock of new patterns in BLACK CLOTH  
CLOAKS, which will be on exhibition to-day.  
I am determined to sell my goods at a small profit,  
and at precisely the same prices they can be  
purchased at retail in New York, Boston, or  
Philadelphia.  
**C. T. MERRIMAN,**  
National Hotel Building,  
FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Cloaks made to order at short notice.  
sep29 w&t-wtf

**GEO. H. CARY** ..... **R. L. TALBOT**  
**CARY & TALBOT,**  
SUCCESSORS TO  
**BELL, TALBOT & Co.**  
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES, PAINTS,  
Oils, &c., 433 Market street, between Third and  
Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
Particular attention paid to Physicians' orders.  
mar22 w&t-wtf

**A. JAEGER & Co.**  
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
**FRENCH CHINA.**  
CLASS and Earthenware, No. 339 Lake street,  
Chicago, Ill., Nos. 119 and 121 Fourth street,  
Lozart Hall, between Market and Jefferson streets,  
Louisville, Ky. feb2 w&t-wtf

**HART, MAPOTHER & CO.,**  
Lithographers and Fancy Printers,  
Southeast corner Market and Third Streets,  
Louisville, Ky.  
And No. 36 North Main Street, St. Louis, Missouri.  
EXECUTE in the highest style of the art, every  
description of ENGRAVING, PEN AND GRAY-  
ON LITHOGRAPHING, COLOR PRINTING, &c., &c.  
oct7 w&t-wtf

**JAS. P. MARSHALL** ..... **JOHN A. DICKINSON**  
**NEW CARPET**  
AND  
**House Furnishing Store.**  
**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
IMPORTERS & DEALERS,  
79 FOURTH ST., BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
WE are now opening an entirely new stock, em-  
bracing every variety, style, and quality of  
handsome  
Carpets,  
Floor Cloths,  
Rugs, Mats,  
Ladies & Coco Matting,  
Stair Rugs,  
Curtains,  
Crumb Cloths,  
Gimps,  
Blank Linen,  
Blankets all widths qualities and prices.  
We also keep on hand and make to order Flags, Tap-  
paulins, Mosquito Bars, Bed Comforts, &c., &c. Our  
stock being entirely new, and having been selected  
with great care, we can offer such inducements in  
styles, qualities, and prices as are seldom found west  
of the mountains.  
**MARSHALL & DICKINSON,**  
79 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky.  
nov13 w&t-wtf

## LOUISVILLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

**SAMUEL L. LEE** ..... **J. W. OWEN**  
**Boots & Shoes,**  
**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!**  
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A splendid assort-  
ment of Men's, Ladies', Misses' and Children's  
SHOES and GAITERS, which we intend to sell as  
cheap as any other house in the city.  
**SAMUEL L. LEE & CO.,** 449 Market street,  
second door above Fourth, Louisville, Ky.  
mar24 w&t-wtf

**JOSEPH HADDOX** ..... **LOUIS HADDOX.**  
**HADDOX & BRO.,**  
(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN R. HALL.)  
**COACH AND CARRIAGE BUILDERS,**  
Third st., east side, bet. Market and Jefferson,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
WE will manufacture and keep on hand CAR-  
RIAGES of every description and latest fash-  
ion. oct1 w&t-wtf

**TRIPP & CRAGG,**  
IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
PIANOS, MUSIC  
AND  
MUSICAL MERCHANDISE,  
109 Fourth Street, between Market and Jefferson,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
N. B.—Catalogues sent postage free on application.  
oct15 w&t-wtf

**G. C. CANNON** ..... **M. W. SHERRILL** ..... **H. O. CANNON**  
**Cannon, Sherrill & Co.,**  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN NOTIONS, VARI-  
ETIES, and Fancy Goods, No. 419 Main St.,  
two doors East of the Exchange Hotel, Louisville,  
Ky. nov27 w&t-wtf

**HENRY WEHMEOFF,**  
UPHOLSTERER!  
No. 547 South side Main St., bet. 2d  
and 3d, Louisville, Ky.  
CONSTANTLY on hand Curtains Goods, Window  
Shades, and Trimmings, Spring, Hair, Cotton,  
Moss, and Shuck Mattresses, Feather Pillows, and  
Bolsters.  
All kinds of Upholstery done at short notice  
and upon reasonable terms.  
mar22 w&t-wtf

**Wood, Eddy & Co.'s**  
DELAWARE STATE  
LOTTERIES!  
CAPITAL PRIZE  
\$100,000.  
The following  
MAGNIFICENT SCHEMES  
will be drawn by Wood, Eddy & Co., Managers, at  
Wilmington, Delaware, in public, under the super-  
intendence of sworn commissioners appointed by the  
Governor.

**DELAWARE LOTTERY!**  
CLASS NO. 618,  
Draws on Saturday, November 26th, 1859.  
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.  
1 GRAND CAPITAL PRIZE OF  
\$100,000!  
1 Prize of ..... \$50,000 100 Prizes of ..... \$1,000  
2 Prizes of ..... 20,000 170 " ..... 500  
3 Prizes of ..... 10,000 65 " ..... 250  
4 " ..... 5,000 65 " ..... 100  
5 " ..... 2,500 65 " ..... 50  
6 " ..... 1,000 65 " ..... 25  
7 " ..... 500 65 " ..... 10  
8 " ..... 250 65 " ..... 5  
32,396 Prizes amounting to ..... \$1,186,788  
Nearly one Prize to every 2 tickets!


Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5.  
Certificates of Packages in the above  
scheme will be sold at the following rates, which is  
the risk:  
Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets, \$299.00  
Certificate of Package of 25 Half Tickets, 149.50  
Certificate of Package of 25 Quarter Tickets, 74.75  
Certificate of Package of 25 Eighth Tickets, 37.37  
**SPLENDID SCHEME!**  
TO BE DRAWN  
Each Wednesday in November.  
Class 576 draws Wednesday, Nov. 2.  
Class 588 draws Wednesday, Nov. 9.  
Class 600 draws Wednesday, Nov. 16.  
Class 612 draws Wednesday, Nov. 23.  
Class 624 draws Wednesday, Nov. 30.  
nearly one prize to every two tickets!  
78 Numbers—13 Drawn Ballots.  
1 CAPITAL PRIZE OF \$40,000.  
1 Prize of ..... \$15,000 100 Prizes of ..... \$275  
2 " ..... 10,000 65 " ..... 100  
3 " ..... 5,000 65 " ..... 50  
4 " ..... 2,500 65 " ..... 25  
5 " ..... 1,000 65 " ..... 10  
6 " ..... 500 65 " ..... 5  
32,396 Prizes ..... amounting to \$589,589  
Whole Tickets \$10; Halves \$5; Quarters 2.50.  
Certificates of Packages in the above  
Scheme, to be drawn each Wednesday, will be sold at  
the following rates, which is the risk:  
Certificate of Package of 25 Whole Tickets, \$149.50  
Certificate of Package of 25 Half Tickets, 74.75  
Certificate of Package of 25 Quarter Tickets, 37.37  
IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES,  
Inclose the amount of money to our address for  
what you wish to purchase; name the Lottery in  
which you wish it invested, and whether you wish  
Whole, Half, or Quarters, and specify the manner in  
which it is ordered, by first mail, together with the  
scheme.  
Immediately after the drawing, a printed drawing,  
certified to by the commissioners, will be sent with an  
explanation.  
If Purchasers will please write their signatures  
plain and give the name of their Post-Office, County,  
and State.  
All communications strictly confidential.  
If all prizes of \$1,000, and under, paid immedi-  
ately after the drawing, other prizes at the usual  
time of 40 days.  
Our Single Number Lottery,  
CLASS 47,  
CAPITAL PRIZE \$100,000  
Draws on Saturday, November 19, 1859.  
Whole Tickets \$20; Halves \$10; Quarters \$5.  
If Orders for Tickets or Certificates, in any of the  
above schemes, be directed to  
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.  
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Agents, 409 N. 3d St.,  
or, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Atlanta, Georgia.  
If The Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries  
are published in the New York Times and Herald,  
nov3 w&t-wtf

**J. L. MOORE & SON,**  
MAIN STREET,  
ARE receiving a large and carefully selected stock  
of  
**Fall and Winter Goods,**  
in great variety—styles new and handsome; Car-  
petings, Oil Cloths, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Guns,  
&c., &c. They are determined to reduce their stock  
by selling at greatly REDUCED rates. A liberal dis-  
count to CASH customers.  
sep3 w&t-wtf

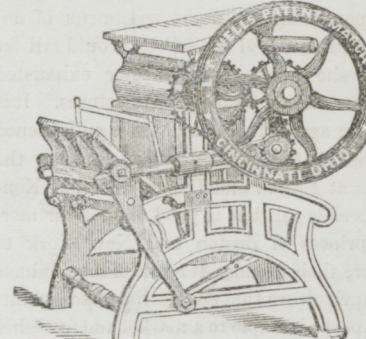
**"Books and Stationery."**  
A CHOICE selection of the standard publications  
of the day—Law, Medical, and School—together  
with a large lot of fine stationery, at  
**S. C. BULL'S**  
Bookseller.

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**J. Le Boutillier & Brothers,**  
30 West Fourth street, bet. Main and  
Walnut,  
CINCINNATI,  
IMPORTERS & RETAILERS  
OF  
**SILKS,**  
Dress and Fancy Dry Goods,  
RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES. An examina-  
tion and comparison is respectfully solicited.  
One price, and no deviation. Terms Cash.  
sep13 w&t-wtf

**PORTER'S ART PALACE,**  
  
No. 100 Fourth street, opposite the Post-Office, Cin-  
cinnati, Ohio.  
**PORTER & HOAG, PROPRIETORS.**  
THIS is the largest and most magnificent establish-  
ment in America, and it contains the most high-  
ly-finished and beautiful display of Life and Mini-  
ature Portraits, in oil colors.  
**PHOTOGRAPHS.**  
Taken from life, or copied from Daguerreotypes, to  
any size, and finished in oil colors, giving a splendid  
Portrait in oil with all the accuracy of a Daguer-  
reotype.  
Our Kentucky Friends  
Will please bear in mind that all work done at our  
Gallery is warranted satisfactory.  
**WE OCCUPY**  
Fifteen rooms, and employ six of the best Painters in  
this country, and take great pleasure in giving our  
customers the most artistic and highly finished work.  
Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, and Me-  
liotypes  
Taken daily at very reasonable prices.  
If Come by all means when you visit our city and  
see this beautiful gallery of art.  
**PORTER & HOAG,**  
No. 100 Fourth st., opposite the Post-Office.  
apr7 w&t-wtf

**Duhme & Co.,**  
Importers and manufacturers of  
WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY,  
Silver, and Plated Ware, Specie-  
cles, &c., southwest corner of Fourth  
and Walnut streets, Cincinnati, Ohio  
apr7 w&t-wtf

  
**The Cincinnati Type Foundry**  
AND  
**PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE**  
CORNER OF VINE AND LONGWORTH STS.,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
(ESTABLISHED 1824.)  
Manufacture and furnish to order every variety of  
Printing Materials.  
Our stock of Type is very large,  
both in extent and variety, includ-  
ing all the styles cut up by other  
Foundries as well as our own.  
ALSO A GREAT VARIETY OF  
**HAND, JOB, & POWER**  
**PRESSES,**  
OF OUR OWN AND OTHER MANUFACTURES.  
Second-hand Types and Presses taken in exchange  
at highest prices.  
Applications for Specimen Books, (which are  
furnished gratis to the craft), should state the name and  
location of their office, and specify the manner in  
which they may be sent, as they are too heavy for  
the mail.  
**L. J. Wells, Agent**  
aut3

**OVER FORTY THOUSAND SOLD!!**  
Eleven Gold Medals  
awarded by the Crowned Heads of England, France,  
Prussia and other European Nations to  
**Dr. WOOSTER BEACH,**  
FOR HIS GREAT WORK,  
**THE AMERICAN PRACTICE**  
OF MEDICINE!  
This Work has been condensed into  
One Volume Large Octavo, 800  
Pages, with 200 Illustra-  
tions of Plants, etc.  
And is adapted and expressly intended as a  
**FAMILY GUIDE TO HEALTH!**  
and for the treatment of the diseases of the "Flesh  
is heir." Simple remedies and the common-sense  
mode of treatment are here presented in a volu-  
me one of inestimable value to all families of ordi-  
nary intelligence, who would preserve health, or  
avoid disease and the expense often needlessly in-  
fused in consequence. The Publishers have yet to  
learn of one family having become diseased with  
their purchase after using the book.  
**Dr. Beach's Family Practice**, and  
you will have a physician in the house ever ready to  
be consulted. The work is bound in substantial  
leather binding, and may be had from us by mail,  
post paid, for FOUR DOLLARS in advance, or ob-  
tained from Booksellers. Better evidence of the  
value of the work, need not be furnished than the  
facts stated above, as to its sale, etc., etc. Each  
copy contains fine-samples of the gold medals re-  
ceived by Dr. Beach, and testimonials from distinguished  
physicians in Europe and America.  
**MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & Co.,**  
Publishers, 25 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.  
sep29 w&t-wtf

**MILLINERY.**  
BONNETS,  
RIBBONS,  
FLOWERS,  
FEATHERS,  
RUCHES,  
HEAD DRESSES,  
HAIR PINS,  
CLOAKS,  
And Other Millinery and Fancy  
Goods,  
of the latest Paris and New York styles, now open  
at No. 18 West Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.  
J. A. HENDERSON.  
sep29 w&t-wtf

## CINCINNATI ADVERTISEMENTS.

**ENGLISH**  
**CARPETING**  
RINGWALT & AVERY,  
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN  
**CARPETING.**  
OIL CLOTHS AND DRAPERY,  
PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE BUILDING,  
No. 69 WEST FOURTH STREET,  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
jan2 w&t-wtf

**RALPH C. McCracken,**  
FASHIONABLE  
SHIRT MANUFACTURER.  
AND Dealers in the finest and genteel furnishing  
goods, No. 19 W. Fourth St., South side, bet.  
Main and Walnut, Cincinnati, O. (Opposite the first  
Presbyterian church.) Sign of the Marble Shirt.  
If Shirts made to order by measurement and war-  
ranted to fit. feb8 w&t-wtf

**DRY GOODS AND CARPET STORE.**  
**JOHN SHILLITO & CO.,**  
Nos. 101, 103 and 105 West Fourth St.  
CINCINNATI, OHIO.  
IMPORTERS OF  
**DRY GOODS AND CARPETING.**  
RESPECTFULLY inform their customers and  
purchasers generally that they are now opening  
an extensive and complete assortment of  
**Dry Goods, Carpeting, Floor Oil**  
Cloths, &c., &c.  
Families, Hotel Keepers, Steamboat owners, and  
all others may depend upon finding the best class of  
Goods, at prices as low as they can be purchased in  
the Eastern cities.  
sep29 w&t-wtf

**EDWIN R. BART** ..... **WM. C. HICKCOX.**  
**Bart & Hickcox,**  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN  
**GOODY, AR'S INDIA RUBBER GOODS,**  
HOSE, STEAM PACKING & MACHINE BELT-  
ING, &c., &c., Factory prices. Also, rich Fancy Goods  
in great variety. Orders from dealers promptly  
attended to, at 49 West Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio.  
apr7 w&t-wtf

**F. W. Rauch,**  
PUBLISHER AND DEALER IN  
**SHEET MUSIC.**  
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, Strings, &c., 82 West  
Fourth street, 3d door east of Vine, Cincinnati,  
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whole attention to its management. He respectfully  
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that effectually cures Hooping-Cough. If there  
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jeb8 w&t-wtf

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Gentlemen wishing clothing for themselves, their  
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ROBBERY OF SILVER-WARE.—The house of J. T. Levis, Esq., in Covington, was entered on Saturday night last, by some persons unknown, who succeeded in carrying away about \$75 worth of silver-ware, such as spoons, ladles, etc.; also a shawl belonging to one of the male members of his family.

CHANGE OF TIME.—It will be seen by notice in another column that the time of the departure of trains from this city has been changed. The morning train for Louisville will hereafter leave at 7.35, and the evening train at 3.55. The morning train for Lexington will leave at 9.55, and the evening train at 5.55.

MRS. STOUGHTON informs the public, and especially the ladies, that she has purchased Mrs. M. Herrensmit's stock of Millinery, and will sell the same at cost. Store at Mrs. Herrensmit's old stand, St. Clair street. see 20 w & t - wtf

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(From the Constitution, Nov. 3.)

## SENATOR DOUGLAS' LAST EFFORT.

Three or four days ago there appeared a pamphlet elaborately got up by Judge Douglas, the object of which was to right himself on the Territorial question. It was certainly proper for him to show that he had the will, if not the power, to be something more than merely abusive. This pamphlet has cost him a large amount of labor. It smells from beginning to end of the midnight oil. His Black Republican toadies pronounced it a "crushing argument," merely because they knew that it would flatter him, and incite him to keep up the war against the Democratic party, for their benefit. Three or four of his other organs have echoed the sentiment for the same reason.

Below we publish the Attorney General's rejoinder, written immediately upon the appearance of Judge Douglas' pamphlet. We have no comment to make upon it, except that its facts are incontestible, its reasoning irresistible, and its tone calm, temperate, and dignified, and worthy of this subject. It cannot be doubted that the spontaneous publication of the whole nation will endorse the opinion as well as the ability of this rejoinder as fully as it has already endorsed the two preceding articles on this subject from the same pen. No public paper, even went out from Washington and received such universal approbation from the people and the press as Judge Douglas' rejoinder. It was imprudent in Judge Douglas to expose himself to such a fire, but he must blame himself for the awkward position in which he is placed.

## REJOINDER TO SENATOR DOUGLAS' LAST.

As briefly as possible, eschewing all matters personal or quasi personal, and without introduction or preface, I shall notice the only points in Mr. Douglas' last pamphlet that are worthy of attention.

He denies that his views on "Sovereignty in the Territories," as expressed in Harper's Magazine, are inconsistent with those of the Supreme Court in the *Dred Scott* case. I aver, on the contrary, that he could not have made such a denial if he had not totally misunderstood either his own opinions or those of the court; for they are in direct conflict with one another. A plain issue of fact is thus made up between us, and it is triable by the record. Let us look at it.

The court, after demonstrating in the clearest manner that the Federal Government had no authority or jurisdiction to abolish slavery in a Territory, proceeded to say that Mr. Douglas himself has quoted on page 530 of the Magazine:

"And if Congress itself cannot do this—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government—it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government established by its authority to violate the provisions of the Constitution."

This is in a substance the very identical proposition which Mr. Douglas, on page 520, pronounces to be "as plausible as it is fallacious." He adds, that "the reverse of it is true as a general rule;" and then supports his assertion by another assertion the most singular that ever was placed on record by any man having the slightest pretensions to a knowledge of our government; namely, that Congress could confer upon a Territory such powers, "and only such as Congress cannot exercise under the Constitution!" There is the record; and I am perfectly sure that no tolerably sensible man in this nation, except Mr. Douglas, will doubt for a moment that it places him and the court in an attitude of perfect antagonism.

But then he says he defended the court in more than one hundred speeches. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that arguments on a question of law are valued according to their weight, and not according to their number. The count of Mr. Douglas' speeches on the Illinois stump, was no doubt, faithfully kept; but when he claims credit for their orthodoxy, he must show something more than scores on a tally paper. He might as well come, with his Harper article in one hand and a two foot rule in the other, ready to demonstrate his concurrence with the court by showing that it contains two thousand eight hundred and eighty square inches of surface. Without reference to the superficial measures of one or the carefully enumerated repetition of the other, we may safely presume that the quality of his spoken arguments was no better than that of his written essays; and in this latter Mr. Douglas not only opposes the court, but, what is much worse, he charges it with holding his opinions. This is a deep and serious injury; for, how would the judges of that great tribunal be able to look their country in the face, if they had ever said, that a power over private property, forbidden to the Federal Government, might be delegated by Congress to a Territorial Legislature?

The whole dispute (as far as it is a doctrinal dispute) between Mr. Douglas and the Democratic party lies substantially in these two propositions: 1. The owner of a slave may remove with him, as with other property, into a Territory without forfeiting his title. 2. The government of a Territory has, and can have no power to deprive the inhabitants of their private property, whether in slaves or anything else.

1. The "axiomatic principle of public law," that a man, going from one country to another, retains in the latter (if there be no conflicting law) all the rights of property which he had in the former, is so universally acknowledged, that nobody thinks worth while

to prove it. At all times, in all countries, and by all persons, it is taken and acted upon as a postulate. I certainly had not, until very lately, the remotest suspicion, that any man on this side of China would doubt it. All the intercourse between the States, and with foreign countries, depends upon it. Without it, the traveler must lose all right to his trunk whenever he passes the border of his own State; and when a foreigner lands among us, he may be robbed of his purse by the first loafer that meets him on the wharf. Importation and exportation would cease, and the commerce of the whole world would suddenly come to a dead pause, if a man might not prove his right to personal property in one country by showing that he was the legal owner of it in another from whence he brought it. This principle is to the commercial world what the law of gravitation is to the material universe; it cannot be abolished without hurling the whole system into ruin.

Mr. Douglas does not admit this "axiomatic principle," nor does he deny it, though he writes a great deal about it. But he is unusually clear and explicit in his assertion that "it has no application to, and does not include slavery." I insist that he is utterly mistaken. Slaves being recognized as property by the Constitution, and made so by the local laws of those States which have power to regulate their condition, there can be no constitutional or legal reason given for excepting them from the operation of a rule which applies to property in general. Mr. Douglas' argument in favor of such discrimination between slaves and other property is a total failure, and no plausible argument can ever be made on that side, except one founded on the "higher law," or the doctrines taught by that new religion, of which Saint Ossawatimie is the apostle and the martyr.

It has never been held that any kind of property can be introduced into a State or Territory whose laws oppose the owner's right; a liquor-dealer in New York cannot take brandy to Portland if the Maine law forbids it. So a relation formed in one country must cease when the parties go to another, in which such a relation is illegal; a Turk may be the lawful husband of many wives in Constantinople, but he cannot keep them, if he changes his residence to Western Europe or to the American States. So it undoubtedly is with slavery; no man in his senses ever contended that a Virginian, going to live in Pennsylvania, could take his slaves with him and keep them there, in spite of the Pennsylvania law. But if he goes to Kentucky, where the law is not opposed to slavery, it is equally clear that he retains the dominion over them, which he had before his removal. The right of property, no matter where it accrued, continues to be secured and inviolable until it comes in collision with a law which divests it. In a federal Territory there can be no such collision with the right of a slaveholder, because there is no conflicting law on that subject.

All authority, as well as all reason and common sense, is in favor of this doctrine. It was the very point of the *Dred Scott* case. Dred was the slave of Dr. Emerson, in Missouri, and was taken by his master to a federal Territory, where there was no valid law which either expressly authorized or expressly interdicted the holding of slaves. The court held that Dred Scott's status in Missouri was not changed, nor the right of his master divested, by his removal to the Territory. The principle was applied to the case of a slave just as it would be applied to any other property. It is half a score of times repeated by the judges, that there can be no distinction between slave and other property. The other authorities to the same point are conclusive and overwhelming. Any person who desires to see all the learning of the subject may consult "*Cobb on slavery*," where it is arranged in an order so lucid, and discussed with so much ability, that nothing further need be desired.

There is one other authority directly to the point which I cite, not only for its own intrinsic value, but because it will probably be esteemed very highly by Mr. Douglas himself. It is an extract from a speech of his own, delivered in the Senate, on the 23d of February last. The legal equality of slave property and other property was then asserted by him in the following fashion:

"Slaves, according to that decision, [the *Dred Scott* decision], being property, stand on an equal footing with all other property. There is just as much obligation on the part of the Territorial Legislature to protect slaves or every other species of property, as there is to protect horses, cattle, dry goods, liquors, &c. If they have a right to discriminate as to the one, they have as to the other, and whether they have got the power of discrimination or not, is for the court to decide, if any one disputes it. \* \* \* If there is no power of discrimination on other species of property, there is none as to slaves. If there is a power of discrimination as to other property, and I think there is, then it applies to slave property. In other words, slave property is on an equal footing with all other property."

In the face of all this, in the teeth of his own words so recently uttered, in defiance of the Supreme Court and all judicial authority, Mr. Douglas now declares that the "axiomatic principle of public law," which enables a man to remove his property from place to place, wherever the local law does not forbid its coming, is not applicable to slaves. To sustain himself in making this distinction he produces two short passages, both of which have been picked out of one paragraph in Story's "Conflict of Laws." These passages (will the reader believe it?) merely show that a slave becomes free when taken to a country where slavery is not tolerated by law! Judge Story cites cases decided in England, France, Scotland, and Massachusetts, to prove that the laws of those countries, being opposed to slavery, will dissolve the relation of master and slave when brought in contact with it. I say, that slaves may be taken to Kansas or Kentucky without being emancipated; Mr. Douglas, with great gravity and complacency, answers me, that I am wrong, because slavery is not tolerated in England or Massachusetts! No instance of a *non sequitur* so glaring and so palpable has ever before fallen under my notice.

Mr. Douglas forbears to burden his pages with "the long list of authorities" which he says are cited by Judge Story. It is a curious fact that not a single one of those authorities touches the question in controversy between us. They all, without exception, refer to cases in which there was a direct conflict between the law of the country where the slave came from, and the law of the country to which he was taken. No one of the writers referred to has outraged common sense by saying, or hinting that slaves are made free by mere removal without any such conflict of law. The quotation from the opinion of the Supreme Court in *Prigg vs. Pennsylvania* is made with the same rashness and with no nearer approach to the point.

The public will doubtless be somewhat surprised by Mr. Douglas' unique mode of dealing with books. For myself, I am inexpressibly amazed at it. I have no right to suppose that he intended to insult the intelligence of his readers, or to impose upon their ignorance by making a parade of learning and research, which he did not possess. But how shall we account for quotations like those? I am obliged to leave the riddle unread.

II. Assuming that slaves taken from a slave-holding State into a Territory continue to be slaves, can the rights of their owners be afterwards divested by an act of the Territorial Legislature? They can certainly, if the Territories are sovereign States; if not, not. On this question Mr. Douglas has placed himself in a most peculiar position. Heretofore he has alternately affirmed and denied the sovereignty of the Territories. In his last pamphlet he seems to think the middle way safest; he admits that they are *not* sovereign, but asserts that they have "the attributes of sovereignty." This is not at all ingenious. It must be apparent to the dullest understanding that a government, which has the attributes of sovereignty, is sovereign.

Sovereignty is the supreme authority of an independent State. No government is sovereign which may be controlled by a superior government. As applied to political structures, supremacy, and sovereignty are convertible terms. To prove this I will not refer to "the primer of political science," it is found in all the horn books. Every half-grown boy in the country who has given the usual amount of study to the English tongue, or who has occasionally looked into a dictionary, knows that the sovereignty of a government consists in its uncontrollable right to exercise the highest power. But Mr. Douglas tries to clothe the Territories with the "attributes of sovereignty," not by proving the supremacy of their jurisdiction in any matter or thing whatsoever, but merely by showing that they may be, and some of them have been, authorized to legislate within certain limits, to exercise the right of eminent domain, to lay and collect taxes for Territorial purposes, to deprive a citizen of life, liberty, or property as a punishment for crime, and to create corporations. All this is true enough, but it does by no means follow that the provisional government of a Territory is, therefore, a sovereign in any sense of the word. A city council may legislate, but the city is still subordinate to the State which gave it political being. The right of eminent domain is delegated every day to private corporations, but no Turnpike Company pretends to be a sovereign State. The courts in many places have authority to create corporations, the sheriff of a county has authority to imprison or hang malefactors, and the supervisors of a township can levy taxes; but I think no judge, sheriff, or supervisor has ever claimed the purple or the diadem on any such ground. Governments always act by their agents, but the agent, whether it be an individual officer or a political corporation, like a city or a Territory, is not in any case sovereign, supreme, and uncontrollable. Thus the arguments of Mr. Douglas, which he elaborates through page after page with wearisome pains, and but touched with the finger of investigation, and they disappear before us.

"The earth hath bubbles, as the water has,  
And these are they."

Mr. Douglas, the Senator, the statesman, the struggling candidate for the Presidency, should not have borrowed from the lawyer's and small wits of the Abolition party, the state, often repeated, and worn-out assertion, that emigrants cannot have a right to the property they take with them, because it will introduce, into the Territory or State where they settle, all the conflicting laws of the different States from whence they came. Nothing could be less worthy of his high place in the councils of the nation. He ought to know that goods of various kinds are going continually into each State from all the other States of the Union, without producing any such effects. He does know that nearly all the personal property within the limits of a new Territory has come there from abroad under the protection of the axiomatic principle which he thinks proper to sneer at, and he never heard that any difficulty or confusion was produced by it.

I never said that an immigrant to a Territory had a right to his property *without a remedy*; but I admit that he must look for his remedy to the law of his new domicile. It is true that he takes his life, his limbs, his reputation, and his property, and with them he takes nothing but his naked right to keep them and enjoy them. He leaves the judicial remedies of his previous domicile behind him. It is also true, that in a Territory just beginning to be settled, he may need remedies for the vindication of his rights above all things else. In his new home there may be bands of base marauders, without conscience or the fear of God before their eyes, who are ready to rob and murder, and spare nothing that man or woman holds dear. In such a time it is quite possible to imagine an Abolitionist and an immigrant as gentlemen in arms, where such qualities are admired. Although many composing the mob were influential, personal and political friends of the Judge, his charge to the grand jury was so pointed, so forcible, so clear, that they should rise superior to the sympathies and feelings of the moment, and what he deserves and has received the commendation of all parties; and although he is a strong Know-Nothing, I doubt very much whether a majority could muster to vote against him, even in old Adair. The grand jury returned an indictment of murder against thirty of the mob—most of whom are the wealthiest and best citizens of Lincoln.

A gentleman wrote me, W. D. B. Owens, upon James Forbes, last week. Owens is now in jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

Owens has, by dissipation, ruined forever his own prospects in life. He is the youngest son of Col. Wm. Owens, formerly a distinguished lawyer and politician of this place. He had one brother a captain, another an assistant surgeon in the Mexican war. Educated by nature with the genius of a high order, educated well, of fine appearance and pleasing manners, he was fitted to adorn any position; but lured by the smile of her "whose house is the way to hell"—leading down to the chambers of death, and giving himself up to strong drink, which at last "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," he will now most likely end his days as a felon.

MURDER AT BARDSTOWN.—Yesterday an unfortunate affair occurred at Bardstown, by which one man lost his life, through the drunken frenzy of another. Thomas H. Slaughter, formerly clerk of the circuit court of Nelson county, who is described as a quiet, inoffensive and gentlemanly young man when sober, fatally shot John Talbot, the proprietor of the Mansion House, in that village, Slaughter, we are informed, had become intoxicated, and Talbot refused to give him any more liquor, whereupon he struck Talbot on the head with a club. Talbot went to procure a pistol, and in the meantime Slaughter procured Talbot's loaded shot gun, which was convenient, and when the latter advanced towards him to draw up the gun, Talbot instantly turned to retreat, when Slaughter fired, lodging the charge in his back, killing him instantly. It is a most unfortunate circumstance. The friends of Slaughter speak of him as a clever, genial man, and entirely indisposed to inflict an injury when in his right, so mind. He resigned his office of clerk of the court recently, and it appears relapsed into a melancholy habit of intoxication. It is only another victim to the "maddening bowl."

Lou. Dem.

Washington Items.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The war department to-day considered the order for six companies of troops from Fort Monroe, and five from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Brownsville, appearing, from the latest accounts, that there is no necessity for their proceeding there, apart from the object of affording protection to the Rio Grande frontier. The speculations as to the employment of so large a force are thus dissipated.

statute book *unrepealed and irrepealable.*" I take it for granted that he would not have made such an allegation if he had known what I now tell him: that it was, in fact, repealed in 1787 by the unanimous vote of the whole Congress. (Jour. Cong., vol. 4, page 754.)

I have regarded this dispute as on a question of constitutional law, far, very far, above party politics. But I am tempted to vindicate the Democracy from the imputation which Mr. Douglas casts upon that party when he claims the Cincinnati platform as forming his creed. It contains no word of the kind. I may also add, that every Democrat who desires to preserve "the unity of the faith in the bonds of peace" will disapprove the odious charge which Mr. Douglas flings at the President, of agreeing with him on this subject. The calm clear judgment of Mr. Buchanan was never for a moment imposed on, nor his love for the Constitution shaken, by this heresy. Neither in his Sanford letter, nor in his letter of acceptance, nor his inaugural Address, nor in any other paper, public or private, did he ever give the remotest countenance to such doctrine. He has often said, that the people of the Territories had the right to determine the question of slavery for themselves, but he never said, nor intimated, that they could do so before they were ready to form a State constitution.

I will not follow Mr. Douglas any further at present. But I must not be understood as assenting to the numerous assertions upon which I am silent. There is scarcely a sentence in this whole pamphlet, which does not either propound an error, or else mangle a truth. I do not charge him, however, with wilful mis-statements of either law or fact.

J. S. B.

(From the Louisville Courier.)

## From "Sweet Owen"—Judge Nuttall Refuses to Hold Court.

Owenton, the county seat of "Sweet Owen," was the scene of a rather curious affair—extra judicial—the other day. Monday last the day fixed by law for the commencement of the two weeks' term of the Circuit Court in that county. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Richard Thompson for the murder of his brother in Scott county some years since, was to be tried. The Judge and Commonwealth's Attorney were present, also the witnesses in the case, among whom were ex-Governor Morehead, and a score of ladies from Scott county.

The first business on the docket was the demand of the contractor for the payment of \$100 for the use of the one house, (which was unfinished)—threatening in the event of the refusal of the Court to allow him that sum to prevent the Court from continuing its sessions. This allowance Judge Nuttall refused to make, whereupon a gallant gentleman, a friend to the ladies in attendance, offered to pay the contractor the sum of \$100, and thereby enable the Court to proceed with its business. The proffer, however, was rejected.

The next thing that occurred startled everybody. Judge Nuttall said he didn't intend to hold court. That the sudden snap of cold weather was propitious for the farmers to kill hogs; the holding of court would prevent them, and if it were to get warm soon the hogs would eat up the corn of the бедняки, many persons hadn't laid in their wood, and he would give them a chance to do so, to keep their families from suffering. He said for these reasons he intended to adjourn over until May.

Various attempts were made to secure a continuance of the session. P. U. Major, Commonwealth's Attorney, as an officer of the Court, assigned Judge Nuttall for his arbitrary conduct that the witnesses be recognized and appear in the murder case. Judge Nuttall said he didn't care whether they returned or not, and peremptorily ordered the sheriff to adjourn court. That functionary obeyed, and the Judge left the bench, stalked out of the court room, lit his pipe, got on his horse and rode away from the amazed but indignant assembly.

The village was full of men from the county, and many of them waxed indignant. A demonstration was made towards purging the Judge with violent intentions, but it was subsequently abandoned.

The gentleman from whom this information was obtained, assures us there was no other reason assigned for Judge Nuttall's refusal to hold court than what is here published. A curious case in jurisprudence.

A correspondent of the Paducah Herald, writing from Columbus, Ky., under date of Oct. 31st, gives the following items:

Chrisman and Anderson are now busy taking decisions. Justice is half way done, we have no fear of the result.

I have not much gossip to write. You have heard of the mob in Lincoln county that hung Rousey. The course of Hon. T. E. Bramlette, our Circuit Judge, is worthy of all praise, and shows him to be, what all who knew him before were satisfied of, an honest man. His abilities as a Judge and an urbanity as a gentleman are among the qualities which are admired. Although many composing the mob were influential, personal and political friends of the Judge, his charge to the grand jury was so pointed, so forcible, so clear, that they should rise superior to the sympathies and feelings of the moment, and what he deserves and has received the commendation of all parties; and although he is a strong Know-Nothing, I doubt very much whether a majority could muster to vote against him, even in old Adair. The grand jury returned an indictment of murder against thirty of the mob—most of whom are the wealthiest and best citizens of Lincoln.

A gentleman wrote me, W. D. B. Owens, upon James Forbes, last week. Owens is now in jail in default of \$1,000 bail.

Owens has, by dissipation, ruined forever his own prospects in life. He is the youngest son of Col. Wm. Owens, formerly a distinguished lawyer and politician of this place. He had one brother a captain, another an assistant surgeon in the Mexican war. Educated by nature with the genius of a high order, educated well, of fine appearance and pleasing manners, he was fitted to adorn any position; but lured by the smile of her "whose house is the way to hell"—leading down to the chambers of death, and giving himself up to strong drink, which at last "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder," he will now most likely end his days as a felon.

MURDER AT BARDSTOWN.—Yesterday an unfortunate affair occurred at Bardstown, by which one man lost his life, through the drunken frenzy of another. Thomas H. Slaughter, formerly clerk of the circuit court of Nelson county, who is described as a quiet, inoffensive and gentlemanly young man when sober, fatally shot John Talbot, the proprietor of the Mansion House, in that village, Slaughter, we are informed, had become intoxicated, and Talbot refused to give him any more liquor, whereupon he struck Talbot on the head with a club. Talbot went to procure a pistol, and in the meantime Slaughter procured Talbot's loaded shot gun, which was convenient, and when the latter advanced towards him to draw up the gun, Talbot instantly turned to retreat, when Slaughter fired, lodging the charge in his back, killing him instantly. It is a most unfortunate circumstance. The friends of Slaughter speak of him as a clever, genial man, and entirely indisposed to inflict an injury when in his right, so mind. He resigned his office of clerk of the court recently, and it appears relapsed into a melancholy habit of intoxication. It is only another victim to the "maddening bowl."

Lou. Dem.

Washington Items.  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The war department to-day considered the order for six companies of troops from Fort Monroe, and five from Fort Leavenworth, to proceed to Brownsville, appearing, from the latest accounts, that there is no necessity for their proceeding there, apart from the object of affording protection to the Rio Grande frontier. The speculations as to the employment of so large a force are thus dissipated.

## Arrival of the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—The overland mail of the 31st has reached Jefferson City. Business at San Francisco was unchanged.

Late eastern news, advising of increased shipments to California, had much disappointed the commercial community.

The business portion of Volcanoville, Amador county, was burned on the 9th. Loss over \$50,000.

Oregon advances announce the arrival of Gen. Scott at Portland on the 1st. He was handsomely received.

Gen. Harney left Portland soon after Scott's arrival, and was supposed to have taken offense by being superseded in command.

There is an unusual agitation in railroad projects to California, and strong appeals are being made to capitalists for aid.

The overland immigration by the central route is pretty much in competent hands. Competent parties state the number to be fully 30,000. But little sickness had occurred and the recent gold and silver discoveries in Washoe valley and Walker's river had created great demand for labor.

Three steamers had arrived at San Francisco bringing dates from Portland of the 25th ult., and from Victoria of the 27th.

The special correspondent of the Alta California, who accompanied Gen. Scott on his trip North, writes that the General had arrived at Fort Townsend on the 25th, and would immediately establish his headquarters aboard the steamer Massachusetts.

Mr. Commissioner Campbell, who was expected overland from Colville, has been directed to join the commission at San Juan.

No plan of action has yet been decided on by Scott. At the departure of the steamer, Crane reported that the General's health was much improved.

## Later from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—Nothing can as yet be positively ascertained concerning the object of sending large bodies of troops to the Rio Grande, further than the protection of that frontier from the attack of the forces of Cortinas, to utterly destroy which is the purpose of the Administration. As it was but recently supposed in official quarters that the two companies from Fort Clark and the one from Baton Rouge would be sufficient to check the movements of that brigand, the augmentation of the troops just ordered has naturally excited suspicions of other contemplated measures. Various speculations are indulged in, but the most plausible theory, founded on certain revelations deemed to be reliable, is that Spain, France, and England meditate prompt action for the satisfaction of claims, in which their subjects are interested, and which may involve the national existence of Mexico or the substitution of a monarchy under the protection of those powers.

In view of these circumstances and probabilities, the United States may feel constrained to occupy the northern part of Mexico, to secure the satisfaction of the claims of our own citizens against that country, as well as for the security of Americans on the frontier.

From all that can be ascertained, it is fair to presume that some of the vessels of the home squadron will soon proceed to Vera Cruz and other ports of Mexico. Indeed this seems to be certain, so interesting are the reported purposes of France, England, and Spain now regarded in official quarters.

## Exciting News from Charlestown!

CHARLESTOWN, VA., Nov. 22.—The excitement of Saturday has subsided, and no suspicious parties have yet been discovered. Governor Wise has received letters from intelligent and responsible parties North and West, assuring him of the organization of parties for the rescue of the prisoners. The presence of the military has restored confidence and calmness in the public mind. The military are preparing an encampment. The Governor will return to Richmond to-morrow.

We have cavalry, artillery and infantry sufficient to encounter a small army of sympathizers. It is rumored that Gov. Wise has received a dispatch from Gov. Chase, of Ohio, informing him that a large body of men, numbering from 600 to 1,000, are coming for a rescue under John Brown, Jr., and will undoubtedly start for the rescue. Gov. Wise is said to have written that if he (Chase) allowed them to cross the line, he would enter proceedings against him on the charge of treason.

OWEN BROWN SAFE.—There were three sons of John Brown with him at Harper's Ferry. Two were killed in the affray—one was killed in the engine-house, and the other died of his wounds a few days subsequent to the affair. These two were Oliver Brown and Watson Brown. The third one, Owen Brown, escaped, and we have it from a source correctly informed that he is safe from the reach of pursuers. We do not know where he is, and do not wish to know, as we did know should not say even as much as we have above, for while we can in no way excuse the actors in that mad fray, we certainly should let the Virginian officers catch their own insurgents.—But Owen Brown was in the affair and he now is safe. Whether he was buried in Pennsylvania by fugitive slaves as was Merriam, who a few days since turned up in Canada, we can't say, but he got safely away, either on an underground or up-perground railway.—*Cleveland Herald.*

CRIME AMONG FUGITIVE NEGROES.—Canada, that portion cursed by the population of runaway negroes, is beginning to feel the legitimate effects of the servile fugitive emigration. A man convicted at the Kent County assizes, recently held at Chatham, seven were negroes. Levi Harris, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for an assault with intent to commit a rape; Henry Woodward, negro, was sentenced to the penitentiary for five years for manslaughter, and two of his sons, parties to the crime, were sentenced to jail for four months each; William Chapman was sentenced to be hung on the 10th of December for rape. A sad commentary upon the efforts of the managers of the underground railway.

A story is told of an old gentleman who made it a rule that his children should dine at a side-table until they were sixteen years old—at which age they were permitted to eat with the other members of the family. On one occasion, a visitor, who was aware of the custom, observed one of the boys—who, he thought, was of the requisite age—eating at the side-table, and asked him if he was not sixteen years old. "Yes," said the boy, "I was sixteen some time since, and the old man had me come to his table; but there was a dish for dinner that I was very fond of; and instead of being helped, I undertook to help myself—and reaching too far, met with an accident, and he set me back two years."

WHAT IS A REMITTANCE?—A suit involving the question whether money sent in a registered letter is a remittance, was decided in New York a few days since. Edward Morrison sued the Farmer's Bank, of North Carolina, for \$250, the product of a draft collected, and which was sent to him in a registered letter, but not received. The court held that as the defendant was not authorized to remit money instead of drafts, as is the usual custom, the money mailed to the address of the plaintiff could not be considered payment, and the defendant was therefore liable in the action. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff accordingly.

DISAPPEARING INK.—A Paris correspondent gives a marvelous account of a species of ink which a Frenchman has brought from China, and which, if it can really be made, must be productive of the most mischievous consequences. The peculiar property of this ink is said to be that, when first used, it entirely disappears after a period of time, and no trace of it can be found.—How such a composition could be used for purposes of fraud is clear enough to challenge the chemists to an inquiry.

SAD DEATH.—One of Philadelphia's estimable citizens, Mr. Frank Lewis, son of the late Mr. decal Lewis, and who was to have been married on Wednesday to a daughter of Commodore Stockton, died after an illness of a few days in that city, on Monday last. The invitations had been issued and the preparations had all been made for the wedding ceremony, when he was suddenly taken away.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,  
Executive Department.

Another abundant harvest has been gathered; another year of multiplied blessings is fast drawing to a close. The labors of the farmer, the mechanic, the manufacturer, and the merchant, the professional man and the man of science, have been abundantly rewarded; commerce has revived, trade has improved, and thrift is apparent everywhere throughout the land. Neither war nor pestilence nor famine has afflicted us. Peace, plenty, and health have blessed a free, prosperous, and happy people. Providence has showered His blessings upon us as individuals, as a State, as a nation. We should return to Him the homage of grateful hearts. In the eager pursuit of pleasure, of fortune, or of fame—in the excitement of our daily occupations—in the multifarious pursuits of life, we are too apt to forget Him from whom these bounties come. Acknowledging no sovereign but Him, let us recognize the venerable custom of the "Jewish Feast of Weeks" appointed by Jehovah for his chosen people. For the establishment of, and preservation then, of our free institutions—for the preservation of our lives and health—for our tranquility, prosperity, and happiness—for our general thrift and the untold blessings we enjoy as a State and a people—

I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby appoint and set apart THURSDAY, the 24th day of November next, as a day of THANKSGIVING AND PRAISE TO ALMIGHTY GOD, and recommend its appropriate observance by all the citizens of the Commonwealth.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 14th day of October, A. D. 1859, and in the sixty-eighth year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: B. MAGOFFIN.

Thos. B. Monroe, Jr., Secretary of State.

By Jas. W. Tate, Asst. Secretary.

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METCALFE'S REPORTS.—The first volume of Metcalfe's Reports of decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky is bound and ready for delivery, and may be had of the Reporter or at either of the book stores in Frankfort. Price \$5 per volume. Persons wishing a volume sent by mail may remit the price and it will be forwarded postage paid. au23 tf

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Gov. Wise and the Harper's Ferry Insurgents.

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